

# Briefing on the Nonpoint Source Program, Section 319h Funding

**[insert event,  
speaker, &  
date]**

[epa.gov/nps](http://epa.gov/nps)



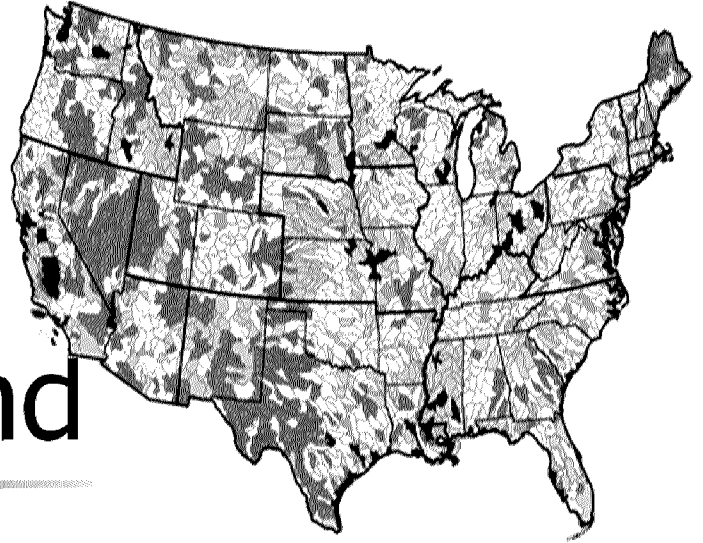
# Agenda



- Section 319 Background & History
- NPS Results
- Tribal Issues
- CZARA
- Select NPS Management Measures
  - Onsite wastewater treatment
  - Low impact development
  - Grazing
  - Marinas



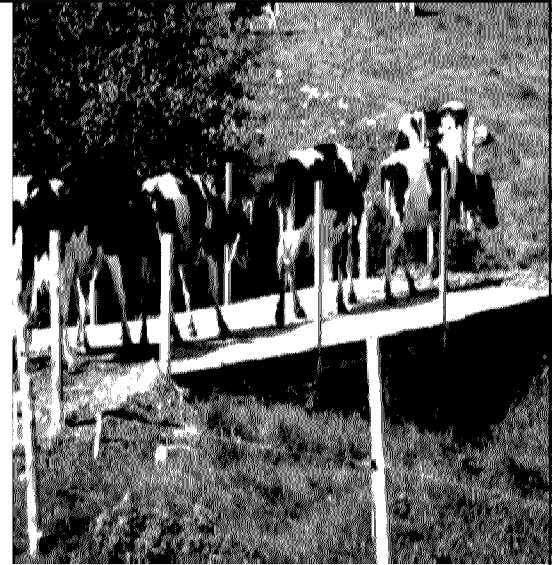
# Background



- Section 319 of the 1987 Clean Water Act Amendments Requires States to Develop:
  - Nonpoint Source Assessment Reports
    - Identify waters and sources of NPS pollution
  - Nonpoint Source Management Programs
    - Identify programs, funding, and BMPs to control NPS pollution

[epa.gov/nps/cwact.html](http://epa.gov/nps/cwact.html)

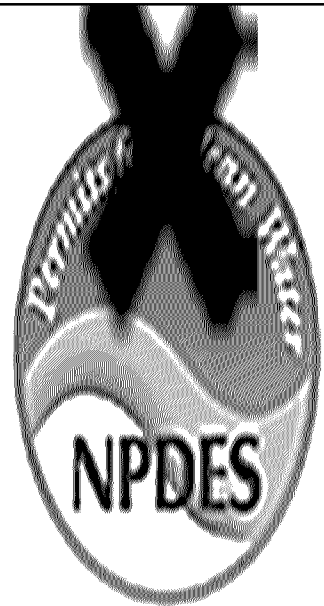
# Background



- Eligible Projects – NPS Implementation
  - Technical assistance
  - Financial assistance
  - Education, training, & technology transfer
  - Demonstration projects
  - Monitoring
  - Nonregulatory or regulatory enforcement programs
  - Groundwater activities



# Background



- Grant Requirements:
  - Not covered by NPDES permit
  - 40% state match
  - Annual reports
  - 10% cap on administrative costs
  - Satisfactory progress
  - Maintenance of effort



# Background: Characteristics of State CWA Programs

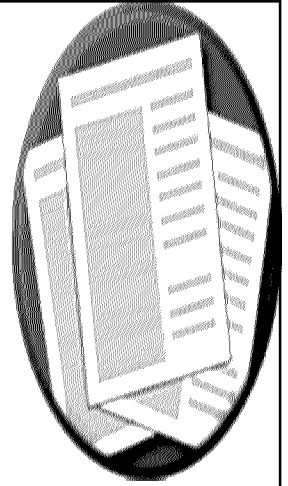


- Rely largely on voluntary implementation
- Integrated with other programs (e.g., CZARA, TMDL)
- Implement watershed-based approaches
- Leverage funding from a variety of sources (e.g., SRF, State bond programs)
- Diverse partnerships (federal, state, and local levels)

*See Section 319 Success Stories,  
Volume III*

[www.epa.gov/nps/Section319III](http://www.epa.gov/nps/Section319III)

# History – State Programs



- Initially Approved in 1989-1990
- Upgraded Programs Approved in 1998-2001
  - In accordance with 1996 guidance – Jointly developed by EPA & ASIWPCA
  - Nine key elements

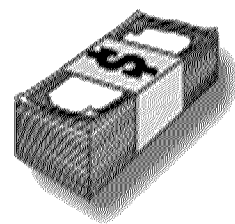


# Nine Key Elements



1. Explicit short & long-term goals
2. Strong working partnerships with all key stakeholders
3. Balanced approach emphasizing statewide and watershed-level programs
4. Abates known impairments and prevents significant threats
5. Identifies and progressively addresses impaired/threatened waters
6. Establishes flexible, targeted, iterative approaches
7. Identifies federal programs that are not consistent with state programs
8. Efficient and effective management and implementation
9. Feedback loop – minimum 5-year review



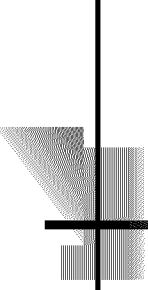


## History – Appropriatic... (Millions)


- FY 1990: \$38
- FY 1991: \$51
- FY 1992: \$52.5
- FY 1993: \$50
- FY 1994: \$80
- FY 1995: \$100
- FY 1996: \$100
- FY 1997: \$100
- FY 1998: \$105
- FY 1999: \$200
- FY 2000: \$200
- FY 2001: \$238
- FY 2002: \$237.5
- FY 2003: \$238.4
- FY 2004: \$237.1
- FY 2005: \$207.3
- FY 2006: \$209.1  
*(Pres. Proposed)*

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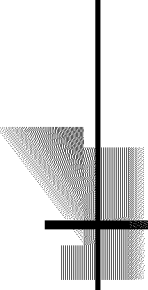
TOTAL: \$2 Billion



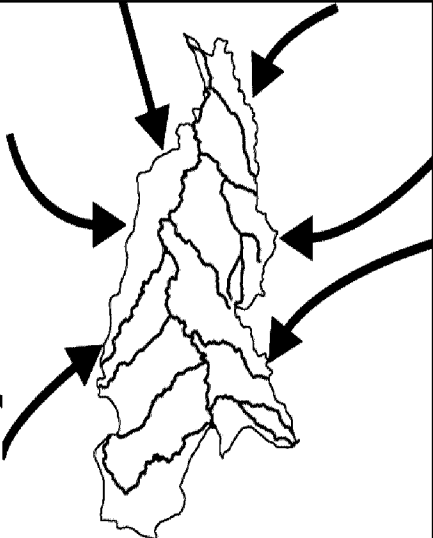
# History – Funding



- Base Funding
  - Use to implement full range of activities addressed in NPS management program
  - Including activities to address threatened waters
  - 20% cap on *developing* NPS TMDLs and watershed-based plans



# History - Fundir



- Targeting Incremental Funding on Priority Waters
  - FY 1999 & FY 2000: Incremental funding (\$100 million) used to develop and implement WRASs in high-priority Category I watersheds
  - FY 2001: Incremental funding for WRASs & to develop and implement approved NPS TMDLs
  - FY 2002 & FY 2003: Incremental funding to develop and implement NPS TMDLs & to develop watershed plans to implement TMDLs
  - 20% cap on plan development also applies



# Future Direction

- 2004 Guidance:
  - Continue targeting incremental funds for TMDL and watershed-based plan development and implementation
  - Retain 20% cap on plan development, but provide for Regional discretion (promote balanced approach)
  - Emphasize leveraging USDA Farm Bill funding for implementation of ag BMPs